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A Force Management Update



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REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENTATION ON THE WEB

Viewing Tables of Organization & Equipment and Basis Of Issue Plans just got easier. The US Army Force Management Support Agency recently moved their capability to view requirements documentation from the old “RDD” website (<https://www.usafmsaridd.army.mil>) to their FMSWeb web site (<https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil>). The old RDD web site is still up for the time being but is not getting updated from the Requirements Documentation System client server (RDSs). The RDSs that the Document Integrators work in is expected to shut down about a month or two after the first parts of the Force Management System begin operation, currently projected for August 2006.

The migration of the capability to view TOEs and BOIPs now puts both requirement and authorization documents on one web site. Now force managers in the field can easily find information that is normally “lost” when a Modification Table of Organization & Equipment is built from a TOE. That information includes many details from the narrative as well as the difference between the TOE requirement and the MTOE requirement for equipment.

So how do you find all this good stuff? Go to the FMSWeb website and if you want to –

- View TOEs or BOIPs, click on the “Requirements Doc. Review” button.
- View the BOIP Development Schedule, FMSA references and the Army MARC Maintenance Database, also click on the “Requirements Doc. Review” button.
- Line Item Numbers, Remarks and other codes, click on the “Lookup Tools” button.
- Compute Manpower Requirements Criteria, click on the “Force Mgmt Bulletin Board” button.
- Fuss at someone in USAFMSA, click on the “Contacts” button.

I strongly recommend that all force management professionals maintain an FMSWeb account.

David Retherford

THE ARMY FLOW MODEL

What's New: The Army Flow Model new baseline data set **0604 OOC Base** file adds April out of cycle (OOC) actions to the force structure outcomes of the TAA 08-13 force file (0602 FFR) for fiscal years 2006 through 2008. The distribution sequences reflect the most current DARPL file and on hand data from the Logistics Integrated Warehouse (LIW) as of 20 June 2006.

The Mission Resourcing Assessment Tool for Executives (MRATE) has been deployed under Executives Views for the first time. The MRATE provides an equipment fill rating by priority grouping with drill down capabilities to UIC or LIN level of detail.

EQUIPRES: EQUIPRES offers several new reports: Monthly Distribution Report, Percentage Fill Report, and Data Disconnect Report. Also, all dollars and quantities are now broken down by MDEP and Command Code.

EQUIPFOR: There is no new functionality in this deployment; however, the on hand data is now as of 20 June 06.

AFM Home Page: The "Data Refresh Dates" section has been changed to the "Active Data Set" section. Users may now select the data set they want to see when they enter the Staff Books or Functional Books.

Updated data set 0602 FFR: The 0602 Force Structure represents the outcomes of TAA 08-13 including completion of modular force transformation and QDR.

Dynamic Unit Priorities (DARPL), representing a units priorities for each year of the POM, has been updated with the latest ARFORGEN force packaging concepts and NGB input.

Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP) (fiscal years 2006 through 2013) is updated based on new force structure, latest on-hand data and directed distribution input from EQUIPFOR. Projected equipment readiness shown in TAEDP is based on authorizations across all LIN regardless of ERC.

Staff Book Functions:

The equipment page now defaults to all ERC instead of just ERC P&A.

What's Ahead: Beginning in June 2006, the Army Flow Model and EquipFor will be updating structure data on a monthly basis. This data will include the interim changes that are incorporated through TAADS. This will give users a more up to date look at the force and how it is currently configured.

Joe Albert

FA50 COURSE

The Army Force Management School (AFMS) FY 2005 Functional Area (FA) 50 Qualification Course is being conducted 10 July to 15 September 2006. This course is designed for officers (CPT - LTC) and their civilian counterparts assigned to force management and force integration positions that have completed the four-week Army Force Management Course (modules I thru III). Currently, there are 23 students (19 Active Component, 2 Civilian, 1 Army National Guard and 1 Army Reserve) enrolled. Training will be conducted at AFMS, Building 247, Fort Belvoir, Virginia (Humphreys Hall).

This course focuses the student on current force management policies, procedures, processes and systems and prepares them to perform force management functions at all levels throughout the Army. The program of instruction is designed for officers and their civilian counterparts who will be involved in the entire spectrum of force management, force integration, requirements

generation, and materiel acquisition processes, and in the planning, programming, budgeting and execution system at Army commands or at Headquarters, Department of the Army. Instruction is accomplished by using lecture conferences, guided discussions, case studies, workshops, practical exercises, seminars, guest speakers, evaluations and critiques.

Training addresses the force management processes from the determination of force requirements, the development of solutions to these requirements (doctrinal, material, etc.), and the allocation of resources to accomplish Army functions and missions. The course includes instruction and practical exercises in strategic guidance, combat development, materiel development and force development processes, as well as the planning, programming and budgeting of resources. Instruction includes numerous presentations from members of the Army Staff (ARSTAF) and MACOMs involved with the many facets of force management as well as a visit to Congress and a Staff Ride to Yorktown battlefield. G-8, FD is the FA50 ARSTAF proponent.

Jim Waters

WHAT IS A NATIONAL EMERGENCY?

Regarding Partial Mobilization (10 U.S.C. § 12302)

Can you define a national emergency? I couldn't. While discussing the mobilization statutes with five Serbian officers visiting the Army Force Management School that question was posed to me. During the discussion of the parameters of the various mobilization statutes, I indicated that in order to invoke partial mobilization (10 U.S.C § 12302) it was necessary for the President to declare a national emergency. The most senior of the Serbian officers asked the very logical follow-on question concerning the definition of a national emergency.

Off the cuff, since I had never considered the question previously, I wisely indicated that I did not know, but that the definition was most probably incorporated in the law and I would research the issue and get back to him. In other words, I did the "instructor two-step" and danced around the question. But I did put myself on the hook to research and provide an answer.

The next day I began digging into the code. My first approach was to go straight to Title 10 section 12302 the partial mobilization statute. Seemed like the right place to start the research since that section requires the declaration of emergency, but I came up empty. Continuing the effort, I came across the National Emergencies Act in Title 50 of the code. Surely, by definition, the term would be explained in its "own" act. Sadly, that is not the case.

Then, as luck would have it, I came across an article by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress entitled "National Emergency Powers"¹ that had been updated since September 11th, 2001.

The Constitution is remarkably silent with regard to a national emergency or the exercise of emergency powers. Save for the Article I, Section 9 provision permitting the suspension of habeas corpus in the event of rebellion or invasion (presumably national emergencies) nothing in the document authorizes abrogation of its terms. There is, however, a strong argument for the proposition that the granting of emergency powers by Congress is implicit or inherent in their Article I authority. Similarly Presidents have assumed or presumed the exercise of emergency authority to be an implied executive power under Article II. Historically, Congress has readily delegated emergency powers to the Executive.

¹ "National Emergency Powers", Relyea, Harold C, Specialist in American National Government, Government and Finance Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, September 18, 2001.

But how does the President know a national emergency when he or she sees it? What are the distinguishing parameters of the term? If you searched the dictionary you would find emergency defined as “a serious situation or occurrence that happens unexpectedly and demands immediate action”.² If you searched Supreme Court opinions you might come across *Home Building and Loan v. Blaisdell*, 290 U.S. 398, 440 (1934) decided during the Great Depression that “characterized an emergency in terms of urgency and relative infrequency of occurrence as well as equivalence to a public calamity resulting from fire, flood, or like disaster not reasonably subject to anticipation.”³ If you sought the opinion of a distinguished specialist in Constitutional Law, you might discover Edward S. Corwin’s work *The President: Office and Powers, 1787-1957* wherein emergencies are characterized as situations “which have not attained enough stability or recurrency (sic) to admit of their being dealt with according to rule.”⁴ Evidence of the difficulty in precisely defining the term even by experts is also demonstrated further along in Corwin’s book where he states an emergency “connotes the existence of conditions suddenly intensifying the degree of existing danger to life or well-being beyond that which is accepted as normal.”⁵ Finally, if your research took you to the Senate Special Committee on the Termination of the National Emergency, *National Emergency*, hearings of 1973 you might come across witness testimony that indicates “It (emergency) denotes the existence of conditions of varying nature, intensity and duration, which are perceived to threaten life or well-being beyond tolerable limits.”⁶

Consolidating and analyzing all your research information might lead you to the same four part model for describing any national emergency situation developed by Harold Relyea, Specialist in American National Government with the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. Mr. Relyea contends that emergencies display not less than the following four characteristics: 1. they are unexpected and of indeterminable length, 2. they have considerable capacity to wreak havoc causing death, serious injury, and significant property damage, 3. the government’s responsibility with regard to emergencies is subject to interpretation, and 4. they demand prompt response.⁷

Reflective of this broad scope definition of a national emergency, President’s have taken considerable license in their exercise of emergency powers. Beginning with President Washington’s handling of the Whiskey Rebellion, Presidents Lincoln, Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Truman, and Nixon arguably stretched the limits of their authority through declarations of national emergency and the exercise of emergency powers. Most often, however, this executive use of emergency power was granted or ratified after the fact by Congress. Interestingly and surprisingly, President Truman’s 1950 declaration of emergency concerning the Korean War remained in effect into the 1960’s and served as a basis for United States military action in Vietnam.⁸

Along with growing public concern over presidential exercise of emergency powers regarding Vietnam, the Congress also began investigating the Executive branch use of declarations of national emergency and specifically the appropriate legal mechanisms for invoking and terminating those proclamations. The result of Congress’s effort was the 1976 enactment of the National Emergencies Act. The law abrogated or adjusted prior legislative delegation of emergency power, established specific procedures for presidential declaration of a national emergency to include the requirement for annual renewal, requires the President to identify the specific powers invoked under the declaration, gave Congress the authority to cancel or reverse the President’s declaration of emergency by a joint resolution, and established the requirement for the President to provide a formal accounting of actions taken under the authority of the declaration of national emergency.⁹ Below is the notice of national emergency President Bush presented to Congress following the September 11, 2001 attacks.

² <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Emergency>

³ Ibid., p. CRS-4.

⁴ Ibid., p. CRS-4

⁵ Ibid., p. CRS-4

⁶ Ibid., p. CRS-4

⁷ Ibid., p. CRS-4

⁸ Ibid., pp. CRS-5 -CRS-9

⁹ Ibid., pp. CRS-8 -CRS-12, see also Relyea op. cit., National Emergency Powers, Summary.

Now, if I am asked the question “What constitutes a National Emergency?” the declaration of which authorizes the President to invoke the emergency powers of Partial Mobilization, 10 U.S.C. §12302, my answer will be very succinct. Under the National Emergencies Act of 1976 (and I might even throw in 50 U.S.C. §1621 et seq. as amended) a national emergency is what ever the President deems to be a national emergency as long as the Congress of the United States does not formally disagree.

John Walsh



September 14, 2001

To the Congress of the United States

Pursuant to section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621), I hereby report that I have exercised my authority to declare a national emergency by reason of the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States. A copy of my proclamation is attached.

Further, I have authorized, pursuant to section 12302 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service within the Department of the Navy, to order to active duty units and individual members not assigned to units of the Ready Reserve to perform such missions the Secretary of Defense may determine necessary. The deployment of United States forces to conduct operational missions in connection with the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks necessitates this action. A copy of my Executive Order implementing this action is attached.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 14, 2001.